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CLITHEROE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH & SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR

1954

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B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

C. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

BY

J. H. FAIRWEATHER, M.D., D.P.H., M.R.C.P.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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BY

H. BARTON, M.R.S.I.

CHIEF SANITARY SURVEYOR AND INSPECTOR.

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PART I.

A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area of the District	32,170 acres.
Population - Preliminary Census 1951.	8,668.
Registrar General's estimate Mid 1954.	9,400.
Number of inhabited dwellings - end of 1954.	2,127.
Number of vacant dwellings - end of 1954.	40.
Total number of dwellings - end of 1954.	2,167.
Rateable Value.	£59,575.
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.	£242.

The District is principally an agricultural one, with several small industries, though none of the centres of population depends entirely on any single industry.

Parish	Inhabited Dwellings.	Empty Houses.	Total Dwellings.	Dwellings Domestic.	Dwellings Farms.	Business Premises.	Other Bldgs.	Tot Bldg
Bighton, Bailey and Chaigley.	318	17	335	263	63	9	21	356
Bowland-with-Leagram.	40	1	41	10	31	-	3	44
Chatburn.	396	2	398	379	6	13	42	440
Chipping.	268	3	271	192	73	6	40	311
Downham.	61	1	62	45	15	2	4	66
Little Mitton	13	-	13	7	5	1	1	14
Mearley	8	-	8	2	6	-	-	8
Pendleton	87	1	88	69	16	3	5	93
Thornley-with-Wheatley.	79	1	80	30	49	1	4	84
Twiston.	20	1	21	8	13	-	1	22
Whalley.	605	6	611	558	6	47	82	693
Wiswell.	201	7	208	186	17	5	26	234
Worston.	31	-	31	22	8	1	2	33
	2127	40	2167	1771	308	88	231	2398

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

Live Births.

	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate	43	58	101
Illegitimate	0	1	1
Total.	43	59	102

Birth Rate.
per 1000 estimated population.

Crude.	10.7
Adjusted.	11.2

Year.	Clitheroe Rural District		England and Wales.
	No. Registered.	Rate per 1000.	Rate per 1000.
1954.	102	10.7	15.2
1953.	117	12.4	15.5
1952.	109	11.5	15.3
1951.	117	12.5	15.5
1950.	129	14.8	15.8
1949.	98	11.2	16.7
Average 5 years 1949 - 1953.		12.5	15.8

Stillbirths.

	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	1	1	2

Stillbirth Rate.
per 1000 total (live and still) births.

19.

Year.	Clitheroe Rural District			England and Wales
	No. Registered.	Rate per 1000 total births.	Rate per 1000 population.	Rate per 1000 population.
1954.	2	19	0.22	0.34
1953.	-	-	-	0.35
1952.	1	9	0.10	0.35
1951.	2	17	0.21	0.36
1950.	3	23	0.35	0.37
1949.	2	20	0.23	0.39
Average 5 years 1949 - 1953.		14	0.18	0.36

DEATHS.

Males.	Females.	Total.

Death Rate per 1000 estimated population.
Crude. 11.4 Adjusted. 12.7

Year.	Clitheroe Rural District. No. Registered.	Clitheroe Rural District. Rate per 1000.	England and Wales. Rate per 1000.
1954.	107	11.4	11.3
1953.	92	9.8	11.4
1952.	79	8.3	11.3
1951.	89	9.5	12.5
1950.	75	8.6	11.6
1949.	97	11.1	11.7
Average 5 years 1949 - 1953.		9.5	11.7

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths under 1 year.	M.	F.	Total.	Rate per 1000 Live Births.
Legitimate	2	1	3	30.
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
Total	2	1	3	

Deaths under 4 weeks.	M.	F.	Total.	Rate per 1000 Live Births.
Legitimate	2	-	2	20.
Illegitimate	-	-	-	
Total.	2	-	2	

Year.	Clitheroe Rural District. No. Registered.	Clitheroe Rural District. Rate per 1000 live births.	England and Wales. Rate 1000 live births.
1954.	3	30	25.5
1953.	2	17	26.8
1952.	-	-	27.6
1951.	3	26	29.7
1950.	1	8	29.6
1949.	1	10	32.4
Average 5 years 1949 - 1953.		12.0	29.2

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

No. of deaths registered. Nil.

Rate per 1000 total births. Nil.

Year.	Clitheroe Rural District. No. Registered.	Clitheroe Rural District. Rate per 1000 total births.	England and Wales. Rate per 1000 total births.
1954.	nil	nil	0.69
1953.	nil	nil	0.76
1952.	nil	nil	0.72
1951.	nil	nil	0.79
1950.	nil	nil	-
1949.	nil	nil	-

CAUSES AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

Cause of Death.	M.	F.	Total.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	2
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
Syphilitic Diseases	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	1	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	2	4
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	6	1	7
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	3	3
Diabetes	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervour system	5	13	18
Coronary disease, angina	8	6	14
Hypertension with heart disease	1	1	2
Other heart disease	9	8	17
Other circulatory diseases	-	-	-
Influenza	1	-	1
Pneumonia	2	4	6
Bronchitis	6	-	6
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	-	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	4	12
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
All other accidents	-	1	1
Suicide	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
All causes	58	49	107

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS.

Birth Rate.

It should be noted that although the birth rate is 12.5 compared with 15.8 for England and Wales, generally, this is the crude birth rate, i.e. has not been adjusted according to age and sex distribution of population. The fact for instance that about 2,000 populate the Calderstones Mental Hospital and are included in the population of the Clitheroe Rural District makes the birth rate appear less than it would be if the Clitheroe Rural District had a more normal population.

The post war peak birth rate for England and Wales was 20.5. After that there was a gradual decline, but the Ministry of Health state that a fairly stable level of notability has now been reached and that the level of the birth rate which has apparently stabilised is high enough for the replacement of the population - that is when the children now being born have grown up they will constitute the same number of adults of child bearing age as there are in the population at the present time.

Still Births.

It will thus be seen that over the past 5 years the Still Birth Rate has been very low. Throughout the country generally there has been a gradual decline in still birth rates during the past 15 years but the slow rate of recent progress provides little ground for satisfaction.

Death Rate.

People are living so much longer that it is likely that by 1993 whilst the proportion of persons of working age, 15 to 64 years will continue as at present to constitute about two-thirds of the total, there will in due course be almost as many people aged 65 and over as children under 15. This continuing tendency for the population to contain more elderly and fewer young persons must give rise to a number of social and medical problems, to which increasing attention is now being given.

Looked at in another way the expectation of life of a baby born in 1954 was about 67 years for a boy and 72 years for a girl whereas the figures for 1880 were boys 41 years, girls 45 years and in 1912, boys 52 years, girls 55 years and in 1932, boys 59 years, girls 63 years.

Roughly speaking a child born now is likely to live 15 years longer than a child born in 1910. This advance would seem in part due to advances in public health measures and partly to the better conditions of life generally.

Infant Mortality.

The Infant Mortality rate is generally regarded as a fairly reliable index as to the health of the people. Our average figure of 12 deaths to every 1,000 births compares very favourably with the average of 29.2 for England and Wales generally but when we remember that this figure was not 29.2 but 55.3 in the period average 1936 - 1940 we see there have been great advances in the care of infants even since 1936 - 40. The care of health visitors, the provision of cheap milk and free vitamins and immunisation schemes doubtless all have a part to play in this.

Although as stated great success has attended the campaign to reduce deaths in the first year of life nothing like this success has attended efforts to reduce the death rate in the first month of life (Neo-Natal Death Rate), and the Still Birth Rate. However this hard core is being tackled with increasing effort and there is some little improvement being shown.

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

The Lancashire County Council, as the Health Authority maintains a comprehensive range of Services - including Ante-Natal clinics, Child Welfare clinics and School Medical services - Medical and Dental. A speach therapist also visits the vicinity and there is provision for Child Guidance.

General Hospital Services are provided by the Regional Hospital Board in Blackburn, Accrington, Preston and Burnley. There is also access, where required, to Manchester, Liverpool and other Hospitals.

Provision is made for Maternity Cases at Bramley Meade, Whalley, Queen's Park Hospital, Blackburn, and Preston Royal Infirmary. Should it be more convenient, rural district patients are at liberty to attend the Child Welfare Clinic at Clitheroe Castle and the class for Relaxation and Exercises for Expectant Mothers both held weekly also the monthly Ante-Natal Clinic. All these clinics will be transferred to Eastham House, Ashton Terrace, Clitheroe sometime in 1955. The climb to the present premises at Clitheroe Castle has long been resented by pram-pushing mothers and the former Nurses Home in Ashton Terrace will prove a benefit.

During the year an Ante-Natal Clinic has been begun at Bramley Meade Maternity Hospital, Whalley. This is conducted by a Consulting Obstetrician from the Blackburn Group of Hospitals and is held twice a month.

Park Lee Hospital, Blackburn is available for Infectious Diseases cases.

The Ambulance Service is provided by the Lancashire County Council.

Laboratory facilities are available at the Bladkburn and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary and Preston Royal Infirmary. These laboratory facilities are also used by the General Practitioners of the area.

The weekly Pathological Clinic held in Clitheroe through the kind offices of the Trustees of the Clitheroe Nursing Association was discontinued at the end of 1954 and arrangements were made for a Sub-Laboratory to be opened at the Clitheroe Hospital in January 1955. This will be conducted by Dr. Speak, Pathologist to the Blackburn Group of Hospitals. It will be situated in a small suite of rooms at the far end of the hospital buildings and be open each Wednesday morning.

Bacteriological, Pathological, Chemical and Blood examinations will be undertaken and local doctors will be at liberty to refer Rural District patients there for any necessary tests thus saving reference to more distant hospital centres. The extensive service now provided will be much appreciated.

Physiotherapy Centre, Clitheroe. This centre was opened in March, 1954 at 52, King Street, Clitheroe under the auspices of the Trustees of the Clitheroe Nursing Association with considerable support from the Trustees of the Whalley and District Nursing Association and is available to any patients in the Rural District requiring treatment. It is not a part of the National Health Service and so a small charge has to be made for treatment. The centre is in charge of a Trained Physiotherapist and Assistant and provides for the usual treatments - massage, remedial exercises, diothermy, infra-red and sun-ray &c. Cases are referred by their own doctor and again it is helpful that patients need not travel to distant hospital centres for treatment and that doctors can provide continuity of treatment.

A domiciliary physiotherapy service would be of benefit for bed-fast and housebound patients in this scattered area, but shortage of staff and money appears to exclude such a development at present.

Consideration of Old People's Welfare was considered by the Council during the year but it was felt that generally any necessary help is provided by the kindness of neighbours and by the Home Help Service Scheme of the Lancashire County Council.

An Old People's Club was opened in Lowergate, Clitheroe in October, 1954 and a few old people in the eastern portion of the district make use of this social centre.

C. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The incidence of notifiable Infectious Diseases, other than Tuberculosis, is shown in the following table.

Diseases.	Total Cases Notified										Total Deaths.	Total cases removed to Hospital.
	Total Cases all ages.	Age Periods - Years.										
		0-	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65 & over.		
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	29	-	1	1	1	23	3	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	30	1	5	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	30	-	4	9	14	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	12	-	-	-	1	-	1	7	2	1	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.	104	1	10	19	32	24	6	8	3	1	-	

Of the above cases, the following notifications were in respect of inmates of Calderstones Institution.

Dysentery - 1; Pneumonia - 11; Erysipelas - 1.

The case of Puerperal Pyrexia occurred at Bramley Meade Maternity Home.

The total cases notified shows a decrease of sixteen on the previous year. There were decreases in cases of Measles (30 : 63), Dysentery (1 : 9), Erysipelas (1 : 3), but increases in Scarlet Fever (29 : 17), Whooping Cough (30 : 16), Acute Pneumonia (12 : 7).

The Measles and Whooping Cough epidemics were fairly mild, and there were no deaths.

For the sixth year there were no cases of Diphtheria notified.

There was an epidemic of Influenza of a mild type in November.

The following table gives the comparative incidence of infectious disease during the past five years.

Diseases.	1954.	1953.	1952.	1951.	1950.
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	29	17	26	20	7
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	1	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	1	-	-
Measles	30	63	22	55	168
Whooping Cough	30	16	12	36	9
Acute Pneumonia	12	7	16	15	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	2	3	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	1	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis lethargica	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Polio-encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	9	69	50	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	3	2	8	3
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	2	-	-	-
Other diseases	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.	104	120	151	185	189

Diptheria.

It is of interest that there were only 23 deaths from diptheria in 1953 in England and Wales compared with 2,382 in 1932. There is a tendency for parents to be lax about diphtheria immunisation, thus throughout England and Wales generally it is now thought that less than half of the age group 5 to 14 are immune to diphtheria. So many mothers nowadays have never seen or contacted a case of diphtheria and therefore have not the fear of the disease their mothers had. But here again the price of freedom from the disea is constant vigilance.

Deaths from diphtheria are now greatly outnumbered by deaths from measles (245 in 1953) and whooping cough (243 in 1953).

It is of interest that the Lancashire County Council are including immunisation against whooping cough in their scheme for 1955.

Tuberculosis.

The following table shows the age group incidence of new cases of tuberculosis notified, and the deaths from the disease during 1954.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years 0-			1					
1-								
2-								
5-								
10-								
15-								
20-								
25-		1				1		
35-								
45-	1	1			1			
55-								
65-								
75 & upwards								
Totals	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	-
	3		1		2		-	

The figures of three Respiratory and one Non-respiratory new cases compare with three and two notified in 1953.

Cases on the Tuberculosis Register at December 31st, 1954.

Respiratory.			Non-respiratory.			Total.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
12.	7.	19.	8.	6.	14.	20.	13.	33.

These figures show a decrease of three respiratory cases and one non-respiratory on 1953.

During the year a small outbreak of tuberculosis occurred at a Clitheroe school and affected several scholars in the rural district.

The cause was found to be largely due to a school meals attendant who was unaware of her affection.

X-ray examination was made of the scholars and arrangements were made for Mantoux-testing and B.C.G. immunisation where necessary. The matter was still under investigation and "follow-up" at the end of the year and may be made the subject of a report in 1955.

A further Mass Radiography survey of the district is proposed for early in 1956.

The following table gives comparative figures of death rates from Respiratory Tuberculosis in the Rural District, the Administrative County of Lancashire, and England and Wales for the years 1950 - 1954.

Year.	Death Rate per 1000 population.		
	Clitheroe R.D.C.	Lancashire.	England & Wales.
1950.	0.12	0.28	0.32
1951.	nil	0.26	0.31
1952.	nil	0.20	0.24
1953.	0.21	0.18	0.20
1954.	0.21	N.K.	0.16
Average 5 years 1950 - 1954.	0.108	-	0.25

PART II.

A. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

Full details of the various supplies throughout the district were given in the Report for 1953.

Pressure filters were installed at Cross Gills and put into operation early in the year to deal with the supply taken in bulk from the Blackburn Corporation main and distributed in the village of Hurst Green. It was the Council's intention that this should be a temporary measure only, pending further progress with the various outline schemes covering the entire rural district. Due to the extreme variations in the condition of the bulk water to be treated, the plant has needed, on occasions, far more attention than was originally visualised and also there have been occasions when the treated water has been unsatisfactory, although much better than would have been obtained without filtration treatment.

Woodfields hamlet was disconnected from the Blackburn Corporation main and re-connected to the Stonyhurst College system from whence the Council now take a bulk supply for this hamlet.

The supply to the Barraclough area of Pendleton continued to be unsatisfactory due to poor pressures registered at the point where the bulk supply is obtained from Clitheroe Corporation. A scheme has been prepared and approved for the provision of a water tower and improved distribution main for this area and it is expected that it will be completed and unsatisfactory supply conditions remedied during 1955.

The supply in the Whalley area is also affected by the reduced quantities available from the Clitheroe Corporation bulk supply. These quantities have gradually diminished over the past years and there have been occasions when supplies have been insufficient to meet the deficiency between normal distribution area demand, and the quantity available from the Whalley/Wiswell gathering ground area. To meet these occasional deficiencies, the old pump on the Archbishops Wood supply has been kept in working order and has on these occasions been put into use for periods of a day or so. Unfortunately the deficiency has increased so that the capacity of this pump is below that required, although the quantity of water available from Archbishops Wood is possibly sufficient to cover the deficiency in normal conditions of weather and demand. Heavy rainfall during the year under review was such that the use of this stand-by supply was not required, but if the year 1955 is even an average year, then the supply problem in the Whalley area will be acute. The Council has given much consideration to the Consulting Engineer's schemes for the provision of an adequate supply to this area and it is hoped that there will be no delays in the final approval of a scheme and that there will be an early commencement of the works.

A tender was accepted for the execution of works required for the second part of the Chipping/Thornley water scheme - extension of distribution area to high level properties, new Saddle reservoir and spring protection works and feeder pipes.

Schemes have been approved for a supply to the Hill Top area of Thornley and for the extension of mains along Pendleton Road, Wiswell.

The following table gives details of properties supplied with water from Public mains.

Parish	Dwellings.		Other Buildings.		Totals.	
	No.	With Public Water Supply	No.	With Public Water Supply	Bldgs	Supplied from Public mains.
Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley.	335	145	21	2	356	147
Bowland-with-Leagram.	41	3	3	-	44	3
Chatburn.	398	385	42	13	440	398
Chipping.	271	208	40	9	311	217
Downham.	62	-	4	-	66	-
Little Mitton.	13	-	1	-	14	-
Newsholme.	8	-	-	-	8	-
Pendleton.	88	25	5	1	93	26
Thornley-with-Wheatley.	80	19	4	-	84	19
Twiston.	21	-	1	-	22	-
Whalley.	611	513	82	33	693	546
Wiswell.	208	186	26	9	234	195
Worston.	31	21	2	-	33	21
Totals.	2167	1505	231	67	2398	1572

Of the above non domestic supplies 180 are by meter measurement.

The following additional supplies were given during the year.

New Buildings -	Private Houses	21.
	Other premises or works (by meter)	-
Existing properties -	Dwellings.	6.
	Other premises (by meter).	-

Of the 662 dwellings not supplied from Public Mains, a large proportion obtains water from large private supplies viz. Downham Estates (Downham and Twiston), Huntroyde Estate (Pendleton), Stonyhurst College (Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley), the remainder depends upon individual and small joint supplies.

Sampling.

During the year the following water samples were submitted for examination, with the results as shown:-

Source.	Chemical.			Bacteriological.			
	No. taken.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	No. taken	Satisfactory	Doubtful	Unsatisfactory
Public Supplies.							
Whalley. F.C.	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Public Supplies taken in bulk from other Authorities.							
Hurst Green. F.C.	5	5	-	6	6	-	-
Hurst Green. C.	3	3	-	3	3	-	-
Chipping (Saddle supply)	1	1	-	2	2	-	-
Chipping (Fylde supply)	2	2	-	2	2	-	-
Barrow.	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
Private Supplies.							
Pendleton.	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Stonyhurst College.	1	1	-	2	2	-	-
Individual Private Supplies and proposed supplies.	-	-	-	11	10	1	-
	14	14	-	29	27	2	-

F. indicates water subjected to Filtration treatment.
C. indicates water subjected to Chlorination treatment.

SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE AND CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The villages of Whalley (including Calderstones Hospital), Barrow, Chatburn, Hurst Green, Chipping and the hamlet of Lamb Roe, Whalley are provided with sewerage systems and sewage disposal works. Sewerage systems connected to outside disposal works are provided at Downham (Chatburn), Wiswell (Barrow), Stonyhurst and Woodfields (Hurst Green) and Pendleton (Clitheroe Borough).

In the village of Pendleton, where a sewerage system connected to disposal works at Clitheroe Borough was completed last year, progress on conversion of pail closets to water closets and the connection of foul drainage to the public sewer has only been very slow.

In spite of much heavy rainfall, there was no flooding in Whalley resulting from backing up of surcharged foul sewers. The scraping of the trunk sewer through the Abbey grounds and the removal of roots would appear to have been primarily responsible for this. The construction of a storm water overflow on the sewer as it enters the Abbey grounds has now been completed.

The scheme for the reconstruction of the Whalley - Calderstones Sewerage Disposal Works is still awaiting approval. An informal Inquiry was conducted by an Engineering Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and there has been some measure of agreement with the Lancashire River Board. Meanwhile the works steadily deteriorate. It has long since been impossible to produce a satisfactory effluent, and now it is virtually impossible to keep up with normal day to day maintenance of the works. The plant is also having to cope with additional trade effluent from Shaw House Abattoir which re-opened for slaughtering during the year.

The heavy rains caused serious erosion of the banks of the Chipping Brook and in one place the sewer was fractured and in two other places there was erosion to within inches of the sewer line. Repair and preventive measures have been taken.

Norston is still the one remaining village in the district without a main sewerage system.

During 1954 the following closet conversions were carried out:-

Privy closets to fresh water closets	12.
Pail closets to fresh water closets	20.
Waste water closets to fresh water closets.	12.
Trough closets to fresh water closets.	2.

The following are details of closet accommodation at the end of the year.

Water Carriage System.			Conservancy System.	
Public Sewers.		Septic Tanks	Pail Closets serviced by Council.	Pails, privies etc. not serviced by Council.
Fresh Water Closets.	Waste Water Closets.			
1276.	254.	142.	164.	331.
1672.			495.	
2167.				

These figures indicate that of the 2167 dwellings in the district 1672 have a water carriage system and that 1530 are connected to public sewers.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The serious pollution of the River Calder by industrial wastes from sources outside the district does not appear to have diminished during the year.

No special action has been necessary to check pollution of rivers and streams in the district.

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

Special inspections were made as required and routine visits as circumstances permitted.

FACTORIES.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	3	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	36.	24	1	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	1	-	-
Total.	42	27	1	-

Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness	9	5	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors.	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (a) insufficient	3	1	-	1	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	4	2	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes.	1	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	17	8	-	1	-

CAMPING SITES, TENTS, VANS & SHEDS.

There is only one site in the district used for permanent camping - that is the Girl Guides Association Camp at Wiswell. This is not a licensed site, as the Girl Guides Association is one of the Associations exempted from licensing under the Public Health Act.

The district is well used by occasional week-end tent campers, but camps are so small and scattered that no nuisance or injury to amenity results.

During the year licences were granted conditionally in respect of 5 caravans for use as occasional and week-end dwellings.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

No special action was taken with regard to smoke abatement. The eight works chimneys in the district have not given cause for complaint.

A temporary increase in the nuisance from dust in the Chatburn area was due to a major change in production methods and was soon reduced on completion of additional dust arrestor plant.

DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION.

There were no cases of vermin infestation discovered during the year.

Disinfection of premises was carried out in two instances following occurrence of infectious disease.

SCHOOLS.

There are fifteen schools in the district, including three at Stonyhurst College.

During the past few years, and following completion of new sewerage schemes, there has been a gradual all round improvement in sanitary accommodation and washing facilities at the various schools. One school has converted from trough closets to individual pedestal W.C's., one from pails to W.C's. At two schools, schemes are in hand for the conversion of pail closets to water closets.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

One chair works in the district is registered in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

RODENT CONTROL.

The Council employs a full-time Rodent Operator for inspection and treatment works.

Properties and land in the district are continually investigated for infestation. Infested dwellinghouses are treated free, and business premises treated on repayment at the request of the owners or occupiers.

Public sewers were test baited and treated twice during the year in accordance with Ministry of Food requirements. Sewage Disposal Works and tips were regularly treated as they form the principal reservoir infestations in the district.

The extensive nature of the district and the scattered properties therein, make the grouping of treatments impossible and therefore the cost of treatments is high and the number of treatments is low, much time being lost in travelling.

PETROL LICENCES.

There are thrity-four petrol stores licensed, of which ten are petrol filling stations.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

No. of premises visited	3424.
No. of defects or nuisances discovered	168.
No. of defects or nuisances abated	149.
No. of notices served - informal	151.
No. of notices served - formal	2.

	Visits.	Re-visits.
Infectious Diseases	8	4
Disinfections	2	-
Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works	312	73
Drainage works etc.	335	155
Refuse collection and disposal	131	11
Water supplies	433	67
Schools	93	14
Building Byelaws and Town & Country Planning	767	227
Building Licensing	1	-
Council Housing Sites	250	45
Council Houses re. repairs	479	122
Tents, Vans, Sheds	11	-
Food preparing premises, provision shops etc.	142	-
Dairies	47	2

B. SCAVENGING SERVICES.

Scavenging and pail servicing was continued, as previously, using Council employees with hired vehicles and drivers.

In June, the scavenging contractor gave notice of his intention to terminate his contract at the end of 1954. The Council decided not to continue the contract system, but to operate fully its own service. Two refuse collection vehicles were obtained and put into service at the beginning of the new year.

A fortnightly collection of household refuse is maintained, and pail closets are serviced weekly. The 165 pail closets serviced by the Council are distributed as follows.

Aighton, Bailey & Chaigley	47.
Thornley-with-Wheatley	20.
Chipping	34.
Chatburn	9.
Twiston	7.
Pendleton	18.
Wiswell	10.
Worston	8.
Whalley	12.

C. HOUSING.

The fourteen houses on the Barrow site were completed and occupied during the year. The two dwellings in Manor Road, Whalley were also completed and occupied.

Following the coming into force of the Housing Repairs & Rent, Act, work was commenced on the survey of sub-standard houses in the district. The results of the survey will be presented to the Council in 1955, when it is expected that the results will form a basis for formulating a housing policy to cover the next five years.

Since relaxation of conditions attaching to Improvement Grants under the Housing Act, 1949 was effected by the Housing Repairs & Rents Act and was followed by a number of enquiries and applications, two applications were approved for grant.

During the year there was continued relaxation of building licensing restrictions and finally control of house building and repair works was completely withdrawn.

Two unoccupied dwellings were represented as unfit for human habitation and beyond economic repair. The Council accepted an undertaking from the owner not to re-let for human habitation.

The following is a list of Council owned dwellings.

Whalley - Stocks Avenue	10 - 3 bedroom	(pre 1939)
Whalley - Green Park	22 - 3 "	
Whalley - Woodfield View	2 - 3 "	(Airey type)
Whalley - Manor Road	2 - 2 "	
Chatburn - Ribble Lane	48 - 3 "	
Chatburn - Ribble Lane	2 - 3 "	(Airey Type)
Chipping - Kirklands	32 - 3 "	
Hurst Green - Bilsberry Cottages	18 - 3 "	
Barrow - Trafford Gardens	1 - 4 "	(one doublt house)
Barrow - Trafford Gardens	8 - 3 "	
Barrow - Trafford Gardens	4 - 2 "	
Barrow - Old Row	4 - 2 "	(purchased and re-conditioned)
	142 - 3 Bedroom houses	
	10 - 2 Bedroom houses	
	1 - 4 Bedroom house	

Statistics.

	Prefabricated Houses.		Traditional permanent houses.	Flats.
	Temporary.	Permanent		
Number of new houses erected during the year.				
(i) By the local authority	-	-	15	-
(ii) By other local authorities	-	-	-	-
(iii) By other bodies or persons	-	-	6	-

1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year:-

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts). ..... 199.

(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose. ..... 234.

(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932. ..... -

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose. ..... -

(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state of dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..... 3.

(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. ..... 69.

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:-
Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers. ..... 92.

3. Action under statutory powers during the year:-

(a) Proceedings under section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs. ..... -
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which, after service of formal notices, were rendered fit:-
(a) By owners ..... -
(b) By local authority in default of owners ..... -

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..... 2.
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-
(a) By owners ..... -
(b) By local authority in default of owners ..... -

(c) Proceedings under section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ..... -
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ..... -
(3) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which undertakings "not to occupy" were accepted by the local authority. ..... 2.

(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..... -.
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ..... -

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding:-

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ..... 8.
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ..... 12.
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ..... 60.

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ..... -

(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ..... 1.
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ..... 14.

5. Housing Act, 1949 - 54 - Improvement Grants, etc.

(a) (i) Number of Schemes submitted (a) by private individuals to local authority. ..... 20.
(b) by local authority to Ministry ..... -
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses or other buildings affected ..... 20.

(b) (i) Number of Schemes approved by Ministry ..... 2.
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses or other buildings affected ..... 2.
(iii) Number of additional separate dwellings to be provided under the approved Schemes ..... -

(c) Number of additional separate dwellings actually completed during the year ..... -

D. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

The responsibility for control and supervision of milk production is in the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, with the local authority responsible only for the distribution of milk.

Number of registered distributors operating from:-
(a) dairies in the district ..... 2.
(b) premises outside the district ..... -

Number of retailers in the district operating from dairies registered by Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries ..... 52.

Two dealers licences to use the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" were issued during the year under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Samples of milk from supplies retailed in the district were submitted as follows:-

(a) Raw Milk
(i) Tuberculosis - biological tests.
No. of samples 24. No. negative 24. No. positive -.
(ii) Methylene Blue reduction test.
No. of samples 24. No. satisfactory 23. No. unsatisfactory 1.
(iii) B. Coli examination.
No. of samples 24. No. satisfactory 22. No. unsatisfactory 2.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Following decontrol of the meat trade, four private slaughterhouses were granted licences and commenced slaughter of animals in July. The additional burden of meat inspection was beyond the capacity of the existing staff and in December a second additional sanitary inspector was engaged.

The Shaw House slaughterhouse operates on such a scale as to require what is for all practical purposes full time attendance of a meat inspector.

Table of Meat Inspected and Rejected as Unfit for Human Consumption.

	Cattle (Excluding cows).	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number Killed and Inspected	2791	1087	62	22,615	66
All Diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole Carcases Condemned	1	8	1	9	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was Condemned	1016	396	-	853	-
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole Carcases Condemned	3	21	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was Condemned	342	425	-	-	1

No. of carcases found to be affected with cysticercus bovis - 5.

ICE CREAM.

Frequent inspections of premises used for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream were made, and instructions and advice given to persons engaged on the premises.